computer **40** then performs step S**225** to enter the loop of steps S**226** through S**228**. Step S**228** becomes YES at n equals 7 and carriage **1** is moved to the store position in subroutine L**2** as shown in FIG. **38**C.

After reaching subroutine L**8**, microcomputer **40** moves a stocker **14** to the position S shown in FIG. **38**D, and performs subroutine L**4** to move single play carriage S to the load position in tray **7**, as shown in FIG. **38**E. Microcomputer **40** then moves optical head base **11** to the up position in subroutine L**7** FIG. **38**F, and proceeds to the stop mode (FIGS. **9**A through **9**D to detect the operation of mode switches stock switch **41**, eject/load switch **42**, stop switch **44**, carriage S selection switch **45** and carriages **1**–**6** selection switch **46**.

As described in examples 8 through 14, if play switch **43** is operated during a single-play operation, single play carriage S is inserted in tray **7**, microcomputer **40** directs player **100** to play only the disc in tray **7**.

If play switch **43** is operated when a changer-play operation carriage m ($1 \leqq m \leqq 6$) is in tray **7**, microcomputer **7** directs player **100** into a changer-play mode for playing discs on carriages m through **6** in order and a disc, if present, on carriage S afterwords. Even when there is no disc on single play carriage S, single play carriage S is inserted in tray **7**, prepare for single-play mode operation.

OPERATING EXAMPLE 15

Operating example 15 is described with reference to FIGS. **1**, **5**, **9**C and **39**A through **39**F.

In this example, tray **7** with carriage **3** installed is in the load position, and there are discs present on single play carriage S and carriages **2**, and **3** and **6**, as shown in FIG. **39**A. When carriage S selection switch **45** is oeprated, microcomputer **40** goes to the stop mode (FIG. **9**C) and performs steps S**4**, S**110**, and subroutine L**1** that moves optical head base **11** to the down position, as shown in FIG. **39**B. Microcomputer **40** then performs subroutine L**2** to move carriage **3** to its store position in stocker **14**, as shown in FIG. **39**C.

When microcomputer **40** performs subroutine L**8**, stocker **14** moves to position **5**, as shown in FIG. **39**D, and carriage S is moved from its store position in stocker **14** to the load position in tray **7** by subroutine L**4**, as shown in FIG. **39**E. Subroutine L**7** moves optical head base **11** to the up position and clamps disc D at stand-by for playback, as shown in FIG. **39**F. Microcomputer **40** then monitors the operation of stock switch **41**, eject/load switch **42**, stop switch **44**, carriage S selection switch **45**, and carriages **1**–**6** selection switch **46**.

OPERATING EXAMPLE 16

Operating example 16 is described with reference to FIGS. **1**, **5**, **9**D and **40**A through **40**P.

In this example, tray **7** with single play carriage S installed is in the load position, there is a disc in single play carriage S and carriage **2**, **6** but carriages **1** and **3** through **5** are empty, as shown in FIG. **40**A.

When carriages **1**–**6** selection switch **46** is operated, microcomputer **40** goes to the stop mode (FIG. **9**D), and performs steps S**5** and S**130** which become YES because a carriage S is installed in tray **7**. Microcomputer **40** then performs step S**131**, and the loop of steps S**132** through S**134**. Step S**132** becomes YES because, n is equal to 2. Subroutine L**1** moves optical head base **11** to the down position, as shown in FIG. **40**B. Subroutine L**2** moves single play carriage S to the store position FIG. **40**C.

When microcomputer **40** performs subroutine L**8**, it moves stocker **14** to position **2**, as shown in FIG. **40**D. Subroutine L**4** then moves carriage **2** to the load position in a subroutine L**4**, as shown in FIG. **40**E. Subroutine L**7** then moves optical head base **11** to the up position clamping disc D at stand-by for playback, as shown in FIG. **40**F, and monitors the operation of stock switch **41**, eject/load switch **42**, stop switch **44**, carriage S selection switch **45** and carriages **1**–**6** selection switch **46**.

When carriages **1**–**6** selection switch **46** is operated again, microcomputer **40** performs step S**5** and then step S**130** which becomes NO because carriage **2** is in tray **7**. Microcomputer **40** then performs the loop of steps S**136** through S**140**, wherein step S**137** becomes YES because n=6. Microcomputer **40** performs subroutine L**1** to move optical head base **11** to the down position, as shown in FIG. **40**G, and, in subroutine L**2**, moves carriage **2** to the store position, as shown in FIG. **40**H.

Microcomputer **40** then performs subroutine L**8**, moving stocker **14** to position **6**, as shown in FIG. **40**I. Then, carriage **6** is moved to the load position as microcomputer **40** performs subroutine L**4** as shown in FIG. **40**J. Microcomputer **40** then moves optical head base **11** to the up position in a subroutine L**7** to clamp disc D at stand-by for playback, as shown in FIG. **40**K, and then monitors the operation of stock switch **41**, eject/load switch **42**, stop switch **44**, carriage S selection switch **45** and carriages **1**–**6** selection switch **46**.

When carriages **1**–**6** selection switch **46** is manipulated again, microcomputer **40** proceeds from step S**5** to step S**130** which becomes NO since a carriage **6** is in tray **7**. Tray **7** then performs the loop of steps S**136** through S**140**, wherein step S**137** becomes YES because n=2. Microcomputer **40** then performs subroutine L**1** to move optical head base **11** to the down position, as shown in FIG. **40**L. carriage **6** is then moved to its store position in stocker **14** by subroutine L**2**, as shown in FIG. **40**M.

When microcomputer **40** performs subroutine L**8**, it moves stocker **14** to position **2**, as shown in FIG. **40**N. Microcomputer **40** then performs subroutine L**4** to move carriage **6** to the load position, as shown in FIG. **40**O. Optical head base **11** is moved to the up position in subroutine L**7** and clamps disc D at stand-by for play, as shown in FIG. **40**P. Microcomputer **40** then monitors the operation of stock switch **41**, eject/load switch **42**, stop switch **44**, carriage S selection switch **45** and carriages **1**–**6** selection switch **46**.

Similary, the discs on carriages **2** and **6** are alternately set to stand-by for play every time a carriages **1**–**6** selection switch **46** is manipulated.

As described in examples 15 and 16, if carriage S selection switch **45** is operated when a changer-play operation carriage, **1** through **6** is inserted in tray **7**, microcomputer **40** directs player **100** to move that carriage into its storage position in stocker **14** and insert single play carriage S into tray **7** to prepare for single-play mode.

If carriages **1**–**6** selection switch **46** is operated when single play carriage S is in tray **7**, microcomputer **40** moves single play carriage S into its storage position in stocker **14** and inserts carriages **1** through **6** whereon discs are present into tray **7** in numerical order in a cyclic manner and prepares for operation in the changer-play mode.

The representative operation examples of the present invention are described in the examples 1 through 15 above. However, other operational routines are possible within the programs illustrated in flow charts **9**A through **9**D (stop mode), **18**A through **18**C (eject mode) and **21**A through **21**D (play mode).